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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT					
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK					
3	CHEVRON CORPORATION,					
4	Plaintiff,					
5	V.	11 CV 691 (LAK)				
6	STEVEN DONZIGER, ET AL.,					
7	Defendants.					
8						
9		New York, N.Y. December 20, 2012 11:00 a.m.				
0	Before:	11.00 d.m.				
1		VIS A. KAPLAN,				
2	IIOIV. LILV	District Judge				
3	א דור ג	PEARANCES				
:		EARANCES				
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1 (Case called) 2 MR. MASTRO: Ready, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Good morning. 4 MR. VESELKA: Yes, your Honor, ready. 5 THE COURT: Good morning. 6 MR. WERDEGAR: Good morning, your Honor. 7 Matthew Werdegar, on behalf of Donziger defendant. THE COURT: Good morning. 8 9 OK. Now, obviously, we're going to take up the 10 Chevron motion to compel or what is left of it first because it 11 was first in time and, obviously, as the joint submission reflects. You folks have made a certain amount of progress on 12 13 narrowing the issues for which I can assure you I am grateful. 14 Let me just get my papers organized. 15 OK. Now, as a preliminary matter I assume that there is somewhere what is probably a pretty elaborate writing 16 17 indicating all the points on which you've agreed by indications 18 you've made two requests that have been withdrawn and so forth. Is that correct? 19 20 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we would be able to provide 21 that, yes, absolutely, your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Well, there's going to be an order at the 23 end of the day and I need to have it for the order.

compiling such a list and we did make substantial progress as

MR. MASTRO: Certainly, your Honor. We have been

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your Honor noted, so we're happy to provide that to the Court.

THE COURT: OK. All right. Then, we'll begin with the joint report concerning Chevron's motion to compel which I think is Item Number 608 on the docket and it outlines a number of what I guess are more or less points of principle on which you are in dispute and then lists particular requests as to which those five principled points relate.

The first one that I understand to be on the table is that the plaintiff Chevron seeks production pursuant to this request through July 10, 2012. Am I correct in understanding that that is with respect to specific enumerated requests and not generally, is that right?

MR. MASTRO: That is correct, your Honor. We've substantially narrowed the field of requests to, specifically, the ones in Exhibit A.

THE COURT: OK. And the position of the defendants represented here today is that the cut-off should be February 14, 2011, the date of the -- date I think of the amended complaint, is that right?

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, first I just want to -- the Court mentioned Document 608. I just want to make sure that the Court is aware that on the 12th of December the parties filed and updated joint report which is Document 663 which reflects the parties' agreements and compromises through that date.

THE COURT: I may have misspoken in saying "608".

MR. WERDEGAR: 608 was the motion.

THE COURT: So it's document 667?

MR. WERDEGAR: 663, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me just make, absolutely, certain that the one I am looking at which doesn't have the number on it is, in fact, the same one that's Document 663.

(Pause)

MR. WERDEGAR: One way to tell, your Honor, is the 663 the updated one should not have an Exhibit 3 because the Exhibit C would resolve --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, my law clerk has one with a number on it and that's right. That's what I am looking at.

OK. Well, now I've read your submissions with respect to the general proposition and if somebody wants to add anything briefly with respect to the question of July 10, 2012 versus February 14, 2011 I'll, certainly, hear anything you wanted to within reason. So anybody want to address it?

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor, very briefly.

Your Honor, the defendants' position is predicated on misrepresentation of the gravamen of the action. They say that the cut-off should be February 14, 2011 cause that's the date of the judgment and they mischaracterize the action, the gravamen of the action as being a complaint about obtaining a fraudulent judgment in Ecuador, judgment having been issued on

February 14, 2011.

Your Honor yesterday in your opinion accurately described the core of this case which is a claim that Steven Donziger, a New York lawyer and others, conceived substantially executed largely funded and significantly directed the scheme to extort and defraud Chevron, a U.S. company, by among other things, one, bringing a lawsuit, fabricating --

THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, slow down. Bear in mind that since I wrote it as recently as yesterday I have it pretty freshly in mind.

MR. MASTRO: So, your Honor, the fact of the matter is the categories that we have defined where production should occur the date more recent than February 14, 2011 it is in every instance going to the sort of core allegations about the larger extortion scheme originating from the U.S. Your Honor, we have agreed to provide discovery to the other side in 50 separate requests that go beyond February 14, 2011, when it suited their purpose Bohan Nunez which they love to bring up all the time they've agreed that there should be production post February 14, 2011. So —

THE COURT: I think I've got your position.

MR. MASTRO: Thank you very much, your Honor.

THE COURT: Anybody else? Mr. Werdegar.

MR. WERDEGAR: Yes, your Honor.

Our position is a little more nuanced than a blanket

was selected.

cut-off of February 14, 2011. We've offered to produce documents up through the point that there are any allegations with any specificity about misconduct on the part of Mr. Donziger or the Ecuadorian plaintiffs. So, for example, with respect to the appellate process and post judgment events there's one paragraph in the amended complaint that addresses at Paragraph 327 regarding the selection and composition of the intermediate appellate panel in Ecuador and we've offered to agree to produce documents up through the time that that panel

We've also by way of compromise offered to produce documents regarding the criminal charges in the criminal case in Ecuador through June of 2011 when that case concluded and that was full-time range of day to request it.

Our position, your Honor, is that anything beyond what they've alleged is really, it's speculative, it's a fishing expedition. They're just seeking in a very broad strokes, very broad requests more fuel for their fire. But they had an opportunity to amend their complaint, to add any allegations they thought they had of fraudulent or other kinds of misconduct through up to I believe August of this year and they even requested an extension of time from the Court which the Court granted to do that to supplement their complaint but they consciously chose not to.

And so now beyond Paragraph 327 the misconduct they're

claiming is not anywhere in their complaint, nothing is pled with any specificity. And we believe that they shouldn't be entitled to take a broad range of ongoing discovery about conduct and events that appears no where in their pleadings, particularly, when they chose not to update their pleadings, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. VESELKA: Your Honor, apologize.

THE COURT: No. I am sorry. I thought that was Mr. Matro. Go right ahead.

MR. VESELKA: For efficiency sake, our positions are identical. We'll try not to repeat. So with, particularly, with regard to the Exhibit A issues we're substantially identified with the defenses raised by Mr. Werdegar.

THE COURT: OK. Fine. I reject categorically the idea that there ought to be a February 14, 2011 cut-off. And I reject categorically that there ought to be a cut-off at that date except as to matters alleged with specificity in the complaint.

I'll resist the temptation to dictate the Law Review article one could write as to all the reasons that is so. But I do find helpful Robco Distributors versus General Glass 101 Federal Rules decision 547 and Southwest Hide Company versus Goldston 127 Federal Rules decisions 481.

In addition, I would point out a couple of other

things. The approach that I am invited by the defendants to take would go even beyond being a throwback to the era of code pleading that antedated, not just the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure but the field code adopted in New York and the Equity Rules of the Supreme Court just adopted, if memory serves, in 1912, it was entirely clear well over 100 years ago, for example, that in a patent infringement case a plaintiff could prove at trial evidence of an infringement by a device that was a modification of the accused device that did not even exist when the suit was brought. There are so many common sense reasons why the defendant's position is wrong that it's mind-boggling.

Take, for example, the case in which someone is indicted. Two people are indicted for committing murder on January 1, 2010. The indictment is the practical equivalent and it is the equivalent in a criminal case of a complaint. And suppose while the case is awaiting trial Defendant Number One decides to cooperate against Defendant Number Two. And Defendant Number Two puts out a contract to kill Number One. I would venture to say there is not a lawyer in this room who would have the slightest doubt that the government would be able to prove on the original indictment the fact that the remaining defendant sought to have his co-defendant who had turned against him, killed for the purpose of establishing consciousness of guilt without any change in the indictment.

Take it out of the criminal context and let's put it all in a civil context. And imagine we have not a criminal indictment but we have a complaint on behalf of the estate of the dead person for wrongful death for exactly the same reasons I have no doubt in the trial of wrongful death action the contract put out on the co-defendant would be admissible and I have no doubt that discovery could be conducted by the plaintiff against the remaining defendant on the issue of whether he tried to have a witness against him killed to prove consciousness of guilt.

We then get to the fact that under Rule 404(b) we have extremely broad admissibility of evidence, and mind you, we're not talking about admissibility of evidence. We're talking about discovery which is still broader for a vast variety of purposes among them in this circuit being proving up the relationships among conspirators, proving up the carrying out of a conspiracy which was at an earlier point in time at the time of the complaint or indictment and a vast number of other purposes.

Discovery of those matters in an appropriate case, subject to all the other mechanisms available to a trial judge to manage discovery, is relevant. It's appropriate. And all of that is without regard to the fact that this is a complaint which, everybody understands, charges a continuing conspiracy and course of conduct which is alleged to be going on today and

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is alleged to be likely to continue tomorrow and for the indefinite future and in my view at an absolute minimum. And the plaintiffs as a matter of relevance are, certainly, entitled to discovery with respect to all of those matters for appropriate purposes. And that's possibly a different question from exactly how much I am likely to give them because these are discretionary calls for all kinds of reasons.

Which brings me to the final preliminary thought that I wanted to offer and I will not be so windy as we go along and it is this. A good deal of the argumentation that's in the joint report, certainly, from the defendants and I think on some occasions from the plaintiff is to the effect that in ruling on objections to the subpoena served on Patton Boggs I had decided certain matters which, of course, I did but the parties take it one step further and suggest that I decided relevance issues necessarily in each and every case.

And so, for example, if I said that a specification seeking documents from Patton Boggs on Proposition X was not going to be allowed, the defense argued that ship has now sailed and you, certainly, can't let the plaintiffs have discovery on that subject against the parties for litigation. That's simply wrong. And I made it very clear at the beginning of the proceedings on September 25th that that was wrong.

I set out a preliminary statement that is set forth in the transcript on September 25th starting at page 3 and

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continuing through page 8 about just how I was approaching the Patton Boggs subpoena which involves considerations that go well beyond matters of pure relevance and that in most respects, and probably all respects, are not pertinent here and the one that I want to draw your particular attention to is this and it's on page six of that transcript and I said the following:

It ought to be plainly understood that I am approaching this first and foremost with Rule 26(B)(2)(c) in mind. That gives district courts discretion to limit the extent of discovery even of relevant matters for several reasons. One of them is that its burden or expense outweighs I its likely benefit considering the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, the parties' resources, importance of the issues at stake and the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues. Unless I otherwise indicate the ruling rulings that I make should be understood as practical judgments about the appropriate scope of the subpoena in light of these considerations in the present posture of the case rather than rulings as to relevance as a purely legal matter of the material sought.

And, certainly, among the concerns and considerations I brought to bear in making the rulings of the Patton Boggs subpoena was a sensitivity to the fact that Patton Boggs is a law firm and that is I have written before in this or its

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related case, the Donziger 1782 matter. I am sensitive to the concerns about subpoenas addressed to lawyers and that has been true with respect to the subpoenaed to Patton Boggs and will continue to be true without forecasting a result. And my endeavor there was to try to cut that subpoena and the scope of the material as to which we're going to wind up litigating crime fraud as to which they may or may not persist questions as to burden to the absolute minimum. And the materials that have been submitted so far show, although I can't quote all the statistics, that that endeavor has been enormously successful because the latest submission by Patton Boggs with respect to the issue of burden demonstrates that the scope of the search and the documents they expect might be generated is, if I remember it accurately and I'll stand to be corrected if it needs to be, a small fraction of what they were talking about then that means was first served. So everybody needs to understand that and I think it'll save us a lot of time going forward to have that before us.

Now given the ruling I made with respect to the time period, we can now begin going through Exhibit A to see whether any of the remaining requests as to which there are disputes remain in dispute given the overall ruling and what, if anything, ought to be done about it.

Now is there some convenient way of grouping these that you want to recommend to me? Because the list is 35 pages

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long in small print.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I can suggest some categories and the specific RFPs that fall into those categories and maybe would help us and if the defendants are still objecting then that would still be something that would require a ruling but I can give the category and the requests that are in that category and we can take it from there.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. MASTRO: First category would be Agency Theory and Authority to Act and Donziger's communications with the lapse themselves. So this is in the category of authorization to represent agency who is acting on their behalf, who is going to act on their behalf and Donziger's communications with them. That would be Request Number One, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 24 of the Donziger RFPs and there are corresponding one to the lapse. We'll know the exact numbers.

THE COURT: That's Category Number One. Category Number, two.

MR. MASTRO: Would be a category I would describe as money flow, funding allocation of money and money laundering and that would be Donziger RFP requests 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, 115, 116, 117 and 118. And that would include the money flow payoffs to certain people including Cabrera and how funds were allocated.

Third category would be exclusive activity,

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ghostwriting and Cabrera's lack of independence in that context. So that would be collusion with the ROE, the judiciary and court appointed experts, Cabrera, ghostwriting of reports and court opinions and then the lack of Cabrera's independence. That would be Donziger requests 98, 99, 105, 106, 108, 110, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, and 125 and, of course, our allegations are that there's continue to be allusive activity and influence into the appellate process and a cover-up that has occurred since.

Now, Category Four would be in the area of enforcement as well as it's origins of Invictus that would be Donziger Request Number 31, 32 and 119.

And final category I would describe, your Honor, as

And final category I would describe, your Honor, as obstruction, false representations to U.S. courts, witness tampering or intimidation. And that would be Donziger Request 23, 83 and 86 and 87. I think those would be six general categories, your Honor.

THE COURT: I counted five.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, my math is off by one. Excuse me. I just came in on a redeve. Sorry.

THE COURT: It's OK. And I take it that this left-hand column in Exhibit A which indicates the request numbers for both Mr. Donziger and the lapse --

MR. MASTRO: It does, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- is the cross reference points. So we

25 THE COURT: -- is the

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can just -- unless there's one that there's a request to 1 2 Donziger and no corresponding request the other way or vice 3 versa, we can just speak in terms of Donziger? 4 MR. MASTRO: Correct, your Honor. There should be a 5 cross reference for each --6 THE COURT: You agree? 7 MR. VESELKA: Yes, your Honor. I was going to make sure the Court saw that both of those were listed. 8 9 THE COURT: I appreciate that. 10 Well, just in the hope of getting off to a 11 manageable and, perhaps, successful start and getting everybody 12 feeling that this is actually doable, let's start with the 13 Fourth Category which counsel described as enforcement and 14 Invictus which are Donziger Requests 31, 32 and 119. 15 All right. Number 31, all documents related to Andres I realize we addressed this in the Patton Boggs days 16 17 but forgive me for not remembering every name in the case, so I have no idea who he is as I sit here this morning. What's the 18 19 story with this fellow? 20 MR. MASTRO: He is a consultant to the Lapse with the 21 firm called Nextent and they have been consulting on

MR. MASTRO: He is a consultant to the Lapse with the firm called Nextent and they have been consulting on enforcement activity around the world, your Honor. He is a person again, had a law degree but he is not functioning as a lawyer in this capacity. He is functioning as a consultant and that's why we requested that he has been advising them on

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1 enforcement issues.

> THE COURT: So that picks up Number 32 as well which is Nextent, right?

> > MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And then let me just look at -- OK. talk about those two, 31 and 32. I understand the plaintiff's What's defendants' position apart from the Patton position. Boggs argument?

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, I think our position would be the same as articulated by Patton Boggs during the Patton Boggs subpoena hearing your identical requests. We don't believe that Chevron should be entitled to use this proceeding to obtain discovery about other international proceedings that are ongoing related to the enforcement of the Ecuadorian Those proceedings are going on. Chevron has whatever rights it has, whatever discovery options it has with respect to the enforcement internationally and I am sure it'll exercise those to its fullest. It shouldn't be permitted to use this proceeding as a way of gaining a strategic advantage with respect to those separate international ongoing proceedings. And I think that that's consistent with the Second Circuit's holding with respect to the Count Nine action, your Honor.

Well, the Second Circuit's holding is THE COURT: rather more limited than the defense seems to think it is but

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go ahead, sir.

MR. VESELKA: Want to give all arguments so you can address them all at once.

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. VESELKA: I think also at this stage of the proceeding trying to get the case ready for trial that be -going into the enforcement actions and dealing with all what potential privilege issues would be raised with regard to enforcement would be a burden on all the parties that would be interfered. So we think opening up discovery on ongoing or prospective enforcement actions would not help in getting the case prepared for trial as to the liability -- what has gone on and what's addressed in the action.

THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, here is my concern about this. Those two requests are as broad as all outdoors. Now, putting aside the question of technical relevance cause I think it's technically relevant. To the extent these requests are likely to turn up material, I suppose one of the things they're likely to turn up is material with respect to plans about what to do next and where, right?

MR. MASTRO: That's true, your Honor. I would like to be in that category.

THE COURT: Now, it also may turn up stuff as to what's been done already and why but let's put that to one side for a moment. Now, to the extent it turns up material about

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what do next and where it's almost, certainly, going to be met with a claim that this is material prepared in anticipation of litigation which, initially, seems to me probably right and in some cases at least it's likely to be what I'll loosely call opinion work product.

Now, as to any opinion work product, putting aside crime fraud for the moment, seems to me the plaintiff is not likely ever to get it anyway. As to non opinion work product, I suppose it's pretty speculative to think that you'd wind up getting it. And so as to so much of these requests as the future oriented, seems it's got to generate a whole lot of effort, the bottom line of which quite likely will be that you are not going to get it anywhere. So what's your response to that?

MR. MASTRO: If I may, your Honor? Mr. Snader and Nextent we view as co-conspirators with Donziger. solicited Mr. Snader, solicited funders, like Ross DeLeon the Internet gambling fugitive felon living in Gibraltar. And we believe that these documents could show that he was aware that this was a fraud, yet they pursued enforcement activities despite the fact that he would have been privy to the fact that this was a fraud.

So, we're really trying to get those documents to show that this is a person knowingly seeking to enforce a judgment that he knows was procured by fraud which we think is a fraud.

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THE COURT: Now, the narrow issue here is not a general objection to Requests 31 and 32. It is, rather, whether I should permit discovery.

MR. MASTRO: Understood.

THE COURT: Post the defendant's date?

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. As to that limited. I am sorry.

MR. VESELKA: As to how it's presented and why it's here in Exhibit A on that issue --

> THE COURT: OK.

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, I think our position more broadly is irregardless of the date cut-off whatever discovery, whatever the temporal scope may be, we do believe that discovery into ongoing and contemplated enforcement proceedings and is inappropriate. It's not simply the date range. That's why it also appears in the Exhibit B portion.

THE COURT: I'm only dealing with the Exhibit A portion right now. So as to 31 and 32 the cut-off date is February 14, 2011 and we'll see whether those survive at all. But assuming that they're at issue later on but we're only at this point talking cut-off date.

OK. Now we're going to go to 119. And 119 is all documents relating to communications with foreign governments

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in connection with any attempt it enforce the judgment. 1 that's been modified. And it's not any longer all documents 2 3 related to but, rather, all communications. 4 MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Same ruling. 6 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, any documents that might be 7 relevant in this category would necessarily have occurred after February 14, 2011 because the communications about enforcement 8 9 would occur after the judgment was entered. That's why we 10 thought it was appropriate that the date be extended out. 11 THE COURT: OK. Why shouldn't I just -- I am sorry. MR. VESELKA: I was just going to respond, your Honor, 12 13 that the Invictus memo which is they've dealt with before was 14 before that. So to the extent it could have been contacts with 15 various governments at some point before the judgment. So it would pick up things if there had been those at that time 16 17 which --18 THE COURT: OK. The cut-off is 2/14/11 except as to Brazil, Argentina and Canada as to which it's the later date. 19 20 So we have now knocked off one whole category. 21 Just look at that. Let's go to category five and see if we can 22 continue on the roll. So that's request 23, 83, 86 and 87.

OK. Number 23, obviously, what you are looking for, Mr. Mastro, is that you hope there will be correspondence that will reveal that some of these law firms got out of this

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situation because they were persuaded that something was going on which wasn't according to --

MR. MASTRO: Correct, your Honor.

Let me hear from the defense. THE COURT: OK.

MR. VESELKA: With the February 14, '11 cut-off that was still address any actions that were taken by any of these firms with regard to the notoriety. We say that arose once the 1782 started, once the action with regard to Cruz so there was a good portion of the efforts by Chevron in the press and through the 1782s and other ways to raise issues that is what they're suspecting led to what they think as to certain firms so that they would be getting a substantial period of time. Ιt would be hard to think of who was wanting to get out after February 14th when there was now a judgment.

THE COURT: So that says to me no harm, no foul. What's the problem?

MR. VESELKA: Well, I think it's saying that they were going to get -- if it's anything that they want I think they're going to get it subject to what all privilege issues are going to be get dealt with at the appropriate time.

THE COURT: Ergo, what's the harm?

MR. VESELKA: They don't need the time later as to that and they can't show that they -- they don't know if any pure fishing in that sense at that time.

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, this is a theme that will

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continue so I'll try not to repeat it, but a problem with a lot of these where we think they're seeking discovery about which there's no allegation haven't been any particularized allegations either in the complaints or otherwise beyond the 14th is the -- it's not purely relevant. It's also the burden and expense of having to continue to search for, gather, review, log and produce all these materials. And I think that there is -- so, it's the practical, the benefit to them versus the ongoing burden and expense to the defendants of having to deal with what has really been an onslaught of discovery for many years now. So I want to make sure that the Court keeps that in mind.

Sure, I'll keep it in mind but seems to me THE COURT: it's very overblown. What you've got is Patton Boggs which we're handling in another way. You've got Mr. Donziger. at least in theory they already have his documents up to about a year or so ago. So we're not talking about very much. I'd rather imagine that his habits with respect to the retention of documents changed dramatically about the time they got his materials and there's not much there. And then what we've got is either nothing at all or a handful of things.

Would I be wrong in supposing that's the lay of the land, Mr. Werdegar?

MR. WERDEGAR: Well, your Honor, there is -- it's the universe of materials. They have his materials at least for

e-mail up until about February of 2011 and paper documents as far as 1728 went. There wasn't anything generated after that period of time. And I don't know that the relevant volumes is in the thousands, perhaps, tens of thousands of pages of material has to be reviewed, cataloged and much of it is privileged because not only privileged vis-a-vis the litigation in Ecuador but also at that point in time this case had started up and so there's communications pertaining to this case and it has to be gone through. It's not an insignificant amount.

THE COURT: Are you suggesting to me that he's got documents relating to the withdrawal or resignation of lawyers in this case and that looking for them would be very burdensome?

MR. WERDEGAR: I am suggesting, your Honor, that as an individual he has an e-mail account and so it's not like a large law firm like Patton Boggs where things might all be categorized. You might have to go through the mass of information as we go through letters to withdraw or other topics, you still have to get through that entire body of information.

THE COURT: As applied to Mr. Donziger a two person show and an e-mail account, I am just not impressed. Indeed the fact that it's an e-mail account if that's the bulk of it makes it ever so much easier in electronic form and you can go through it easily. So the date on number 23 is July 10, 2012.

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Let's go to number 83. Look prima facie seems to me that status is a key player here and that they're entitled to it. Why not, folks? When I "say entitled to it" I mean down to the later date. That's what I am talking about now.

MR. VESELKA: They would be co-defendant after this case is started.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. VESELKA: So if it's going to involve an even further step with regard to the common entrance communications and things of that sort that may protect in the privilege. So the burden of trying to go through all that for what might ultimately be obtained seems to be not commensurate with what that would be as opposed to getting other things that we need to be getting down to prepare for trial.

MR. WERDEGAR: This is drafted as broadly as it could be drafted and it's not limited to documents concerning

Stratus' work in connection with litigation in Ecuador. And because they are now a co-defendant and we're commonly having to defend against Chevron's allegations I, certainly, would hope that this is not to be read to include communications pertaining to the defense of this case as opposed to the events here that underlie this action.

THE COURT: But the problem about that that immediately occurs to me is the communications about the defense of this case involves almost by absolute necessity

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communications about whether and to what extent Stratus rather than Cabrera, wrote the Cabrera report? Whether and to what extend they lied in the 1782 proceedings? Whether and to what extend they muscled employees to give false evidence or no evidence at all in 1782 proceedings? And a whole bunch of other related subjects that are very much at the heart of this lawsuit and on which I imagine we'll have some conversations about the crime fraud exception but we'll see. But to just cut out anything that relates to the defense of a lawsuit seems to me unworkable.

Now, maybe there's some more precise way of dealing with that problem but it doesn't occur to me offhand. after all what we're talking about here at the moment is only a very small incremental point. And the very small incremental point is should the cut-off date be February 14th of 2011 or July 10, 2012 which is 17 months?

MR. VESELKA: Yes, your Honor. You just described though what could be a distinction, if it's documents just with regard to responding to the defense as opposed to documents or the portions of the document dealing with the facts of what occurred with regard to Cabrera are in the 1782 or any of those other actions prior to the lawsuit that that may be a distinction right there that the Court could draw.

THE COURT: I am not sure I understand it.

MR. VESELKA: You are referring to how you thought it

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might be relevant or temporally to have documents after
February 14, 2011, if the documents were discussing Stratus'
involvement vis-a-vis the Cabrera report or affecting what
people were willing to do or not do and in how to respond to
1782. If the request here were limited to items about that as
opposed to items about defending the case in this instance what
motions to file, what witnesses to look for and things that
there might be a way to remove some of the burden of preparing
and/or logging and/or going through the process later.

THE COURT: OK. I have your point. I'll tell you what. My inclination is to run it through to July 10th of 2012. But you've said enough to make me think that if you and Mr. Matro sat down you might be in a position to come to some limitation that would limit the post February 11 material in some way that might help. I am not sure but it's worth a shot and maybe you can invite Mr. Boehner and the president maybe you'll even make a grand bargain. Who knows? But I am not holding my breath for either one. Hopeful but not naive.

OK. 86 and say 87. Who associates Juan Cristobal Delano Apez.

What's the story here, Mr. Mastro?

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, this is in its own way a subset of Cabrera fraud and ghostwriting fraud.

THE COURT: Who was one of the so-called -- experts?

MR. MASTRO: No. Your Honor, Delano who was somebody

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who was working for Yul was put forward in the Cabrera report as if he were part of Cabrera's independent team. In reality he was on the payroll. Yul and their worker Delano were on the payroll of the plaintiffs. There was a report prepared on Potable Water and, in fact, the test run that's been given to date represented by the way, Yul represented by Patton Boggs the test run today has been, even the report that was prepared Mr. Fajardo, apparently, altered in material ways to give a false impression that there was some huge damage resulting from this when, in fact, the report os originally written --

THE COURT: Got it. Let me hear from the other side.

MR. MASTRO: One next thing, your Honor. We haven't been able to get the discovery yet because Patton Boggs has managed so skillfully to obstruct in New Jersey so far. But anyway, thank you.

THE COURT: In New Jersey? Oh, that's another matter, yes.

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, very briefly we've agreed to produce everything up to the 14 so it is a timeframe to a relevance issue. Except to the extent that all this work that they're talking about all the alleged wrongdoing I think -- I don't think there's a dispute that it all took place before that time. So it's the burden of having to chase after -additional documents.

THE COURT: It's another search term or 17 months is

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what it is. July 10, 2012.

Two categories completed. Let's try something more burdensome. The Agency Theory one, 11 through 14 and 24.

My first reaction to these are the following: That I would run the time period to July 10, 2012 on one and 12 through 14 but not even 11. I imagine we may get to questions about whether these should be complied with at all later on but just on the time period. Because it seems to me that documents related to the payment of these folks goes pretty directly to motive if nothing else certainly does.

The issues as to authority go to all kinds of questions including the responsibility of the lapse for the action of Donziger and Patton Boggs and Fajardo and Yanza and Prito and Syance and so forth. And in general -- goes to jurisdiction anyway. But I am happy to hear any contrary view.

MR. VESELKA: As to jurisdiction, if the Court's referring to personal jurisdiction, I don't believe actions taken after this case is filed can determine personal jurisdiction.

THE COURT: Yes, that's probably true. I think you've got a good point on that. But on the other hand, doesn't it go to your Morrison argument regardless of when it happened?

MR. VESELKA: I don't follow how so but --

THE COURT: Well, you sought dismissal of the RICO claims on the ground that applying RICO here would be an

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1 impermissible extraterritorial application of the statute. 2 MR. VESELKA: I represent Camacho. 3 THE COURT: That was a generic "you". 4 MR. VESELKA: That was alleged against you. 5 didn't --6 THE COURT: Yes. I understand. It seems to me that 7 where any tortious behavior was going on and by whose authority 8 may, ultimately, prove of significance to the Morrison question 9 at trial, no? 10 MR. VESELKA: I am not following the logic of how that 11 would trump the issue. I am trying to create personal 12 jurisdiction arising after the case. 13 I am discussing it. I at least THE COURT: No. tentatively concede your point, the point as to which you 14 15 consider personal jurisdiction. I'd like to think about it some more before I decide it but I think you are probably right 16 but quite apart from personal jurisdiction. 17 18 MR. VESELKA: As it goes to claims related to the RICO. 19 20 THE COURT: No. As it goes to personal jurisdiction 21 against your clients in particular, it may not be of 22 significance. But the question may be relevant to whether and 23 to what extent Chevron is seeking an extraterritorial 24 application of RICO, I am not sure about that but it seems that 25 it may be.

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Mr. Werdegar.

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, frankly, this is the first I am hearing. I am thinking on my feet a little bit.

THE COURT: God, I hope not. I'll give you first time today.

MR. WERDEGAR: It does -- it occurs to me that with respect to the Morrison issue you know sort of where things are and there's the various tests that are kind of revolving out there how to apply that to RICO. But, certainly, proving who did what in the United States versus who did what in Ecuador will be relevant to that question. But because -- beyond the fact that the Ecuadorian plaintiffs have hired the lawyers in Ecuador and have retained lawyers in the United States, I don't know how documents about, just about whose power of attorney or retention we've agreed to produce through a period of time, I don't see how that's going to shift the balance in terms of center of gravity or whatever tests you apply in terms of the RICO, the locust of the RICO for purposes of Norex and Morrison.

MR. VESELKA: And I understood the Court that we are referring to Question 11.

THE COURT: No. We were talking about -- well, it's 11 but it's also some subsequent ones.

MR. VESELKA: So as to 11 since it's only dealing with the counsel --

OK.

1 THE COURT: I understand that. 2 MR. VESELKA: Right. 3 THE COURT: I started out by saying I thought 11 was a 4 shorter topic. 5 MR. VESELKA: Right. 6 THE COURT: So, Mr. Mastro, what do you got to say on 7 this? 8 MR. MASTRO: Well, your Honor, I think, your Honor --9 THE COURT: I'll bet you'll draft more precise 10 document requests in the future, won't you? 11 MR. MASTRO: I appreciate the Court's time in going 12 through each of these. And the answer is "yes". But, your 13 Honor, seems to me they are relevant on multiple levels to go 14 beyond the timeframe. But also they go to responsibility, 15 culpability, liability, issues, relationships between Donziger 16 and his supposed clients and these other law firms and what 17 they're doing as a matter of their own criminal activity. I think that we're allowed to probe that and it's highly 18 relevant. I understand the distinction on 11 but I think that 19 20 one, 12, 13, 14 and 24 all should go to the later date. 21 THE COURT: Well, I imagine we're going to revisit 22 this overall substance later but on one, 12 through 14 and 24 23 will go to July 10, 2012 and on the number 11 we'll go to 24 February 14, 2011. I think that's the right date.

So let's go to category two, money flow and so

forth.

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MR. MASTRO: And, your Honor, I am reminded there are two more to add there, so 27 to 34 the sequence, actually, goes 25 through 30 then 33 through 35 and then 115.

THE COURT: Sorry. 25 to 30.

MR. MASTRO: 33 to 35 and 115 to 118.

THE COURT: OK. Well, let's start with 25 to 30 and focusing just on time period, what practical difference does it make if it goes to the more recent date to whatever extent they understand all together? Anybody want to take that on the defense side?

MR. VESELKA: I don't believe it would be substantially different. There may have been additional counsel hired for appeal to pick up one additional counsel.

THE COURT: OK. So the cut-off date for 25 to 30 would be July 10th.

MR. VESELKA: I was addressing 25. I apologize, your Honor.

THE COURT: Look at the others.

MR. VESELKA: The others 26 because it did deal with documents with regard to all docks raised -- This is such a mishmash of between funders versus counsel versus NGOs. I have trouble dealing with how that goes. There would be -- it would be substantially more burdensome to deal with just because of that mishmash and the funding part would -- there would be

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1	substantially more after February 14, 2011.		
2	THE COURT: Mr. Werdegar.		
3	MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, just beyond what's already		
4	been said really our concerns here is not so much timeframe ant		
5	scope of the priority of the requests overall.		
6	THE COURT: All right. Now is that true also through		
7	number 30?		
8	MR. WERDEGAR: That's through the series 25 through		
9	30, your Honor, yes.		
10	THE COURT: OK. I imagine we're going to revisit subs		
11	substantively but the cut-off date is going to be any discovery		
12	on 25 through 30 would be July 10, 2012. Let's look at 33		
13	through 35.		
14	You know, Mr. Mastro, I've got to tell you 33 looks so		
15	overbroad to me. Why is also 34.		
16	MR. MASTRO: Well, your Honor, in both of those		
17	instances these were vehicles for making the illicit payments.		
18	The Kohn firm's is the ones that would wire the funds into the		
19	secret bank account or into the Selva Viva account and so		
20	THE COURT: Well, you said it. I understand. I		
21	hadn't focused on that. What have you got to say to that,		
22	gentlemen at the back table?		
23	MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, to the extent we're talking		

about sort of the breadth of the these requests as opposed to

timeframe, we've agreed to produce documents related to any

payments involving Cabrera, any court appointed expert and any payment to any Ecuadorian judicial official or government official, so we've offered to produce that and we agree that they can get that. What our problem is that they seek every piece of paper of any sort related in any way to the funding or expenditures for litigation and it's stuff that has no bearing on the actual allegations to fraud.

THE COURT: Right now we're on time period. Time period on those two is July 10, 2012. I imagine we will be revisiting scope later, right?

Any reason why it shouldn't be the same ruling on 35? Same ruling.

115 to 118, anybody with anything to add on time period?

MR. VESELKA: We could accept that adding the time period dealing with all of the various documents about trust that would be set up pursuant to the judgment and it would be an increased burden if everything's going to have to be logged and fought through in that regard and it wouldn't change the issues as showing any potential liability for the fraud that was discussed before.

THE COURT: Mr. Mastro?

MR. MASTRO: Well, your Honor, again, I think that as to this entire group of requests many of the relevant documents are likely to be in the period post judgment. They go to

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allocating, secreting, selling off pieces and so I think that's 1 why we feel if we are going to get substance under period the 2 3 time cut-off should be the June. 4 THE COURT: The time period is July 10, 2012. 5 Last group, the collusion ones, 98, 99, 105, 106, 108, 6 110 and so on. 7 MR. MASTRO: And, your Honor, I am reminded by my colleagues two more to add in that category, 39 and 81. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. We'll start with 39 and maybe 10 we can speed this up. I mean my basic view here is that the 11 time period should go to the later date but if there's some 12 particular reason why defense counsel thinks it should be the 13 earlier date and that that would really matter in some way, I'd 14 like to know that. 15 MR. WERDEGAR: May we have a moment, your Honor? In fact, if you'd like we could 16 THE COURT: Sure. 17 take a five minutes recess and you could go through them. 18 MR. MASTRO: Thank you very much your Honor. 19 (Recess) 20 21 22 23 24 25

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THE COURT: Just a word on scheduling. We're going to go to about five to 1:00 and come back after lunch. Andy tells me we have to finish this this afternoon because the Mayan apocalypse.

What about this latest bunch?

MR. VESELKA: Your Honor, I believe that we have concerns about the temporal issue in particular with regard to 98, 99, 105 and 108. I hadn't gotten all the way to the 121 through 25. Because to the extent that those issues are looking at unfiled documents that may have been in the judgment or other items, the way it is written it will require any time any of the parties in this case are in any of the related actions, we would have to be addressing every time we discussed that. It would be a substantially burdensome search for documents that would clearly be work product and/or attorney-client privilege in just trying to defend this case as to those items.

THE COURT: Let's just take a look at that.

MR. VESELKA: 98 might inquire us to be producing documents that are they have would have gotten. They are parts of the record in the appellate case.

THE COURT: 98 I think it is limited to documents related to communications ultimately with the Ecuador courts, right?

MR. VESELKA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: We're not talking about the U.S. 99, that is obviously true. 105 is certainly limited to Ecuador. 105 is limited to Ecuador. So is 106, right?

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And 108? Certainly because I assume the capitalized words are the defined term that I am familiar with from the summary judgment motion?

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And 110 likewise. Here is what we're going to do: We're tentatively going to make this all July 10th, 2012, but I will revisit that in some way if you folks can't work out -- and I think it is most acutely a problem and maybe exclusively a problem with 98 -- some limitation that would somehow pull out of this documents that are just communications that relate to some item that got filed in the Ecuadorian litigation as to which there is no issue of ghost writing or any of the other things that the plaintiffs have been talking about. Do you think that is doable, gentlemen?

MR. MASTRO: I think so, your Honor.

MR. VESELKA: I believe it would be worthwhile for us to explore and confer and find some limitation that carves out part of what would not be on the later time frame. Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think that is worth a try anyway. So or this whole group then are there any other individual ones we need to revisit?

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, just with respect to 108, which relates to their define term unfiled Lago Agrio plaintiffs work product. There, your Honor, when you get beyond February 14th, 2011 is that problem where there could be documents and communications, and certainly there are, pertaining to those materials in the sense that it is a big part of Chevron's allegations in this case and so you are having — this document communicates pertaining to how do we address these allegations.

THE COURT: Same problem. So I leave with you trying to work out a carve-out particularly for essentially briefs and drafts of briefs in this case discussing that stuff.

Are you with me, Mr. Mastro.

MR. MASTRO: I am, your Honor, but I would add this though for your consideration: This goes to us the heart of the judgment ghost writing and the communications afterwards. We think this goes to the heart of one of the crime fraud issues in the case the extent to which the judgment was ghost written by the plaintiffs and their original product was used. So they should be logging that postjudgment period when they are talking about, Wow, how the hell are we going to cover this one up.

THE COURT: I am not disagreeing with that. I am just raising the possibility that there may be some subset of stuff, certainly stuff that winds up being filed in this case. Those are documents relating to.

MR. MASTRO: Hope springs eternal. So I will hope to work out a carve-out. I am just explaining to your Honor why it is a problem.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. MASTRO: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: You will report back to me on 98 and 108, but otherwise for this whole group it is July 10, 2012. So that takes care of the time period stuff I think, right?

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now we'll get a start on and maybe finish Category B1. So if I haven't skimmed this over too quickly again and if my memory is accurate Category B1 is a narrow proposition and is analogous to something I have already ruled on. Do I correctly understand that the plaintiff wants a lot of discovery about possible ghost writing by the plaintiffs or their affiliates of various Ecuadorian judicial decisions and the like and the defense takes the view that the motion to compel is limited to possible ghost writing of the appellate decision in the intermediate appellate court in Ecuador and that the plaintiff shouldn't get that because they haven't up to now made a specific allegation about that particular paper;

is that an accurate summary of the dispute?

MR. VESELKA: It's accurate that we don't believe paragraph 327, which raises issues with regard to a constitution of the appellate panel does not raise issues of ghost writing of the decision that later emanated from the appellate panel and that they have nothing but a pure fishing expedition to do anything with regard to ghost writing of any part of the appellate decisions.

THE COURT: Therefore?

MR. VESELKA: Therefore, if it is overbroad and not relevant to the claims of the case are overbroad to be fishing for maybe the ghost wrote something else and we don't know about it as opposed to having addressed the ghost writing alleged in the complaint, which was merely the ghost writing in the original judgment.

MR. WERDEGAR: Just to add briefly to what Mr. Veselka said they haven't -- there is no allegation of ghost writing.

There hasn't been in there --

THE COURT: There couldn't have been when the complaint was filed, there was no appellate decision in existence.

MR. WERDEGAR: But I haven't seen it elsewhere either, your Honor, in their pleadings, a specific allegation or evidence of an appellate ghost writing. I apologize if I missed something, but I don't believe I have seen that. This

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goes to the idea of this is — it is sweeping into our already broad scope of this discovery, your Honor. Basically the entire appellate process down in Ecuador and to the extent that there are concerns about seeking discovery from a lawyer and law firms involved in litigation, about that litigation, I think that is heightened when that litigation process is still ongoing and I think they need to come forward with some sort of specific allegations and essentially offer of proof or evidentiary showing before that door should be opened rather than say, Well, it relates to our conspiracy generally and we are interested and we think something may have happened. I don't think that is enough to get this kind of broad new range of discovery, your Honor.

MR. VESELKA: They at least had the opportunity to amend if they had some sufficient basis to make an allegation. They could have amended as late of August 15th or 22nd of this year, just four months ago, after the appellate decision has come out. So they forgo or forwent that opportunity.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, as your Honor knows we had amended as of rights shortly after the filing of the complaint. We could not possibly have therefore included at that early stage what really is deja vu all over again. We flagged even if that amendment that there seemed to be certain improprieties in the selection of the judicial panel, something that was supposed to happen by random draw and the appellate panel.

There were so many shifts. But, your Honor, we also have uncovered, and I am happy for share with the Court now and we will be developing this evidence further as with the irregularities in the judgment, in the appellate decision, we have uncovered that in fact somehow incredibly a draft was issued prematurely to a press organization in Ecuador. That draft appears on its face to have come from a source other than the courthouse and even seems to have an identification number for an ROE government agency. It has different formating, much the same substance but different formating. That was leaked to a press organization before the final opinion had actually been released. It had no presiding listed judge on it, but a handpicked presiding judge in this bizarre process of changing the panel shows up in the final version the next day.

Your Honor, it looks like once again like ROE collusion with the lapse to manipulate even the appellate decision. So we believe that we have more than sufficient evidence to explore what happened there and have the LAPs colluded with a ROE to basically put up a trumped up appellate decision rubber stamping the opinion while trying to improve their position and enforcement.

MR. VESELKA: We have plenty of real issues that have been joined and documented in evidence to deal with in this case. For them to dream up that something got to the ROE when the appellate panel was going to release a decision that had

such a potential interest to the government that if somehow the ROE saw a draft of that nowhere in there did he say that he has got any evidence or any good faith claim that any of the defendants had anything to do with that draft going to ROE or to the press. So that shows how they are trying to go on various fishing expeditions. If they had some basis, they could have amended as late as four months ago and alleged it. They decided not to and left it with the allegation as to the makeup of the panel.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, just one quick thing. This was all under Zambrano. It is not an appellate panel in the sense we have a Second Circuit and it is a separate court. Zambrano was still pulling all the strings on the appellate panel that kept shifting, even putting in substitute judges to make sure they had it wired. We believe that there will be relevant discovery about the role that the plaintiffs and Donziger played in those machinations with the ROE and Zambrano and the appellate decision being produced and approved by a manipulated panel.

THE COURT: Just give me a second here.

Go ahead. Mr. Mastro's fertile imagination using his background as a prosecutor where they get very imaginative as to what they think may be out there. I don't want our silence to count. So we believe that there is involvement with defendants with regard to any of that. Just like we don't

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believe it is appropriate to refer to elements of a fugitive.

I believe that is a proper characterization.

The issue is he is speculating a lot and with all we have got to deal with to try to get ready I think expanding discovery in these other areas imposes a burden and imposes a burden on the whole process of this case to go through all of those issues to where we're running down rabbit holes.

THE COURT: There is a great deal of evidence in this case that the defendants ghost wrote the Cabrera report or most There is a great deal of evidence in this case that the defendants got the then presiding judge to terminate the judicial inspection process and to appoint a global expert at least by threatening him with a disciplinary complaint. is a great deal of evidence that they got Cabrera appointed, There is a great their chosen individual, by the same means. deal of evidence that they and Cabrera both falsely represented that Cabrera was independent. There is a great deal of evidence that they had stratused the principal author of most of the Cabrera report and on defendant's payroll wrote and published a critique of the Cabrera report which they themselves had written in order to create the appearance that the defendants had some problems with the Cabrera report and thus to bolster the public perception that was independent and we have a trial court decision that contains at least one significant and substantial passage that will is lifted right

out of a document prepared by the defendants that was never publicly filed in the Court, alternatively I suppose that the defendants wrote all or part of the trial level decision in Ecuador.

There is a great deal of evidence of cooperation between the defendants here, plaintiffs in Ecuador and government of Ecuador. There is a great deal of evidence that indicates significant issues with respect to the independence and fairness of the Ecuadorian judiciary, particularly in cases of this nature. And I do not regard this discovery in general without regard to particulars of particular requests at all inappropriate. I probably would not regard it as inappropriate even without that huge evidentiary record, most of which has been unanswered by the defendants over a period of what is now a couple years. Indeed, as to many elements I have already found that there are no genuine issues of fact as to most of it.

Moreover, if the plaintiffs succeed in finding evidence suggesting ghost writing or other misconduct involving the defendants with the appellate decision, that would be admissible I believe, though I don't need to decide it now, as probative of whether similar misconduct occurred with respect to the trial court decision under 404(b) among other principles.

So in principle the discovery is going to happen. Now

the details, however, we need to sort out because I am mindful of issues of burden and overbreadth and some of these other things. So I take it what we have here are three requests.

Donziger 121, 123, 124, 125.

MR. VESELKA: And 121, sir.

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did I skip one?

MR. MASTRO: Right.

MR. VESELKA: 120, 121, 123, 124 and 125.

MR. MASTRO: There are five in all, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. I stand corrected. We're on substance so let's take up 121. The argument is I take it it is irrelevant because the complaint doesn't allege misconduct with respect to the appellate decision. Is that about the size of it, gentlemen?

MR. VESELKA: We had agreed it would be relevant to produce documents with regard to what led to the makeup, any documents that we have that led to the makeup in the constitution of the panel.

THE COURT: Right. Your objection is going beyond the makeup?

MR. VESELKA: Right.

MR. WERDEGAR: Yes, your Honor. That with the overall burden of having to gather and review and log documents in this time frame, but I think you have rejected most of the primary

basis that I would assert.

THE COURT: This was on 120. So 120 the objections are overruled. Is it any different on any of these others?

MR. MASTRO: I don't believe so, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me give the defense a chance to disagree with you.

MR. MASTRO: Certainly, your Honor.

MR. VESELKA: Well, I think again 121 appears to track into these issues where we pick up anything that was being filed with the appellate court or work being done. It's just part of the normal process of defending the appeal. So the burden of having to go through all of that part is maybe part of that issue as to whether there can be a defined carve-out of some aspect of the --

THE COURT: Look, I can see that. That can't be too hard to deal with. A cover letter saying, Dear Clerk of Court, here is our filing on thus and such. You are not looking for that, Mr. Mastro, right?

MR. MASTRO: No. I think our definitions, your Honor, made clear that the things that were officially submitted to the Court on the record are not covered by that request.

THE COURT: Is that accurate? Does that solve your problem, Mr. Veselka?

MR. VESELKA: Well, no, your Honor. Because to the extent that there are communications between counsel or between

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counsel and client with regard to what was going to be filed, to discuss what is going to be filed as opposed to discussions pertaining to the issue of that what he is speculating about something being slipped over that is not being filed, communication other than that is going to be through normal court channels.

THE COURT: So just so I can share my thinking with you -- and if I am going down a rabbit hole, you will tell me and if you think I am right, I will change my view -- on these we are dealing with questions of relevance in general for reasons I have indicated I think it is appropriate discovery because it is likely to lead to relevant material. trying to quote the standard exactly, but that is the general drift. It may be that you will have some work product objections with respect to discussions among counsel with respect to what you ought to file, what it ought to say and the consequence of my overruling your objection here is simply that you are going to have to schedule them on a privilege log and then I am going to have to decide a couple of things. first thing I am going to have to decide is whether there is a factual basis giving rise to a reasonable suspicion, I believe it is in my opinion of yesterday, of crime fraud, basically probable cause more less, and if this particular document was in furtherance of that crime fraud.

Now, I rather imagine that in this category we're

going to have to go all the way on that, but what I am hoping is that you folks can work together to draft carve—outs for this small group of requests that will avoid the need to schedule things like transmittal letters and the like that nobody is interested in and everybody knows nobody is interested in but nobody has taken the time yet, not that you all have greats amounts of time on your hand, but nobody has figured out how to picking up in the net. We can reduce the burden on everybody on that and if so that is fine. And if not it may ultimately be me, ultimately more things for me to be looking at in camera and I will be aggravated looking at transmittal letters and so what is the bottom line. That is the way I am viewing it.

Does anybody think I am missing something?

MR. MASTRO: We don't have any problem trying to do that, your Honor. I just a wanted the Court to know we think we already defined --

THE COURT: Defined it out.

MR. MASTRO: We defined that out. This is a red herring just like on the earlier issue with court filings.

THE COURT: So you need to sit with each other and either convince the defense, Mr. Mastro, that it is already carved out or if it is not carved out figure out a better way to do it.

MR. MASTRO: Certainly, your Honor.

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THE COURT: I would like to you do that and I would like everybody to do that.

Now, putting aside that kind of stuff is there anything else left on this Exhibit B1 that requires individual discussion?

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, just the only other point and this may be very much what we need to meet and confer with Mr. Mastro further about this is Donziger 121, which unlike the others that are focused on things outside the record that may have made to appellate court and the like this seeks all documents related to any communications between really anyone between or among the plaintiffs side of the case regarding -it says, All documents relating to any communication with the appellate court or any Ecuadorian court. So the communications are one thing, but then it is asking for any internal discussion or communication pertaining to those. it is related to Chevron litigation, which is broadly defined. So it is really asking for any internal communication that in any way pertains to a communication with the Ecuadorian judiciary and it just seems it goes beyond ghost writing and alike.

THE COURT: It goes beyond ghost writing all right, but can you suggest to me why for example just to take your concern there could be any legitimate reason for anybody on the Ecuadorian plaintiffs side of this case having an exparte and

secret communication with an Ecuadorian judge about what is going on in the American litigation?

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, the request is not limited to ex parte communications. It is any communication with anyone in the Ecuadorian judiciary. So that would be internal discussions about the brief we are going to file tomorrow or internal discussions about what we received from the court.

THE COURT: You had internal discussions about the brief you are going to file tomorrow with an Ecuadorian judge?

MR. WERDEGAR: No. Maybe I am misreading this. This is seeking all documents — it is not just seeking the communication with the Court. I understand that is one thing. It is seeking all documents related to those. So a document relating to communication would be — could be any internal discussion about do we send this letter, do we file this brief. I get your point about the communications themselves. I am raising the issue of the all documents related to.

THE COURT: I understand that point and I could conceivably imagine -- and this is just a trial balloon on my part. I haven't thought it through. I am not suggesting it. There may be a way to take out of this preemptively the Court of opinion work product about a document that ultimately gets publicly filed in Ecuador. That is what you are concerned about?

MR. VESELKA: That is what I tried to raise so

unartfully beforehand.

MR. WERDEGAR: Yes. You hit upon my certain, yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, you need to talk to them about it. That doesn't seem totally crazy off the face of it.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the definition of Chevron litigation doesn't include the Aguinda case so why are they talking to Ecuadorian judges in the courthouse about their filings and other cases?

THE COURT: Well, has that helped your memory on that, Mr. Werdegar?

MR. MASTRO: I am sorry, your Honor. My colleagues have corrected me. That the New York Aguinda case was exempted from this grouping. So I will talk to him about that.

THE COURT: So now you can see what direction you need to go in?

MR. MASTRO: I understand. Obviously we're not talking about how they would prepare a brief.

THE COURT: Right. Given the hour I think we're finished with B1. We'll resume with B3 at 2:30. Maybe you can caucus over the lunch hour or not. We're not going to finish today I can see that. So you will have a chance to do it overnight. So we have three or four or five outstanding issues here, but we're going to get this all done before the Mayan apocalypse.

MR. MASTRO: Thank you, your Honor.

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(Luncheon recess) 1 2 AFTERNOON SESSION 3 2:30 p.m. 4 THE COURT: Sorry to keep you. First of all, did you 5 resolve any of these open issues over lunch? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, there was some discussion. 6 Ι 7 understand that they have to go back and talk to their 8 colleagues. 9 MR. VESELKA: But we also spent some time looking on 10 the forward to resolve some of the ones we're getting today, 11 which ones are dealt with by the daytime and which ones we can 12 start a group for you as we go so try to move it as 13 expeditiously as possible. 14 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay, B3. Let me just scan 15 for a moment. How to you propose we tackle these three? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, there are 16 particular 16 17 requests and I think that in this category we have to go one by 18 one. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. MASTRO: They cover a variety of related but different subjects. 21 22 THE COURT: All right. 23 MR. MASTRO: Number one this applies to Mr. Donziger.

It is to obtain information about his pay and compensation in connection with his work on the case.

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THE COURT: Why shouldn't I quote this?

MR. WERDEGAR: Well, your Honor, we have agreed to produce his retainer agreements with Aguinda plaintiffs as well as your ruling on the Patton Boggs executed funding agreements to the extent Chevron doesn't already have them.

THE COURT: But I know you heard what I said about the Patton Boggs claims.

MR. WERDEGAR: Oh, I understand, your Honor. saying consistent with that these are what we have agreed to produce. The question is beyond the funding agreements, which lay out whose is investing and how people who have invested or have a stake in the outcome on this as far as the legal side go will ultimately be compensated should there be a recovery, we don't see the relevance and certainly not the relevance proportionate to the burden and intrusion of turning over every document about what money Donziger has received in connection with be it a monthly stipend as part of his work on case or whatever it is. There is no question that he stands some financial benefit should there be a recovery and that is their motion theory, but why does every financial piece of paper about his work on this case which has been a large portion of his work over the years need to be turned over? It seems intrusive and burdensome and to a degree far beyond what I think is legitimately necessary for them to prove what they intend it prove given what we have offered to produce.

THE COURT: So far as intrusion is concerned, I gather you folks have negotiated a confidentiality order, is that right?

MR. VESELKA: We have.

THE COURT: I haven't signed it yet.

MR. VESELKA: There was one phrase that was disputed between some of the parties, but it has been submitted.

THE COURT: I understand that.

What is the short answer to that argument?

MR. MASTRO: The short answer to that, your Honor, is that Mr. Donziger and his financial arrangements with the LAPs and the changes that have occurred in these financial arrangements as we worked with other coconspirators, gave shares of it to DeLeon and others of his interest. He is also is a person through whom revenue flowed and then he dolled it out. You will see Request No. 35 deals with the multiple accounts.

THE COURT: Let's stick with No. 1 for a moment.

MR. MASTRO: I am just saying he received a lot of compensation. He also received revenue that I then took in and dolled out of his personal accounts for some of the we think illicit payments, payments to Yanza that we think went to others in Ecuador. We need to follow the money. We need to follow the money that came into him. It goes to his motive and interest and who else he involved in the conspiracy by who he

cut in and what he did with the money that came in to him and how he had it flow out from him.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

No. 25.

MR. VESELKA: I believe this was resolved by the time ruling that was involved.

THE COURT: No. 26.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, this has to do with persons who have financially supported or invested in the enterprise. It goes to the operation of the enterprise, how it was funded, who stands to benefit, who the coconspirators are and how the enterprise functioned financially to be able to extort Chevron and pay for various other schemes to extort Chevron. We use specific names here of individuals involved Burford, DeLeon and others. We provide information to the Court before. Part of that scheme also Kohn, Amazon Watch. We were very specific about.

THE COURT: I thought you said "included but not limited to"?

MR. MASTRO: That's true, your Honor. So if your Honor decided to limit it to these specifically named parties, we would understand that. These are basically your coconspirators or parties who have financially invested in or benefited from the enterprise and worked in collusion with the plaintiffs. So we think it is essential to prove the scheme.

on 26?

THE COURT: It is modified. I am striking the word "person" in the second line and substituting there for the words "of" and following the word of with "Burford" and the rest of the names listed at the end of it. And then after the phrase "criminal cases" putting in a period and striking "including but not limited to."

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the next would be No. 28.

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, can I just be briefly heard

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WERDEGAR: There is two questions. One question is whether there should be discovery into the financing of the litigation. The second question is even assuming the Court wants to allow discovery into that and I am guessing that it does from what you just said is --

THE COURT: Well, it goes to enterprise issue. The goes to the Donziger's role in the enterprise. It goes to the roles of others in the enterprise.

MR. WERDEGAR: The issue of all documents, and it is all documents related to these individuals. It is not limited to the funding or financing. And so, for example, one of the individuals on this list is Donziger's brother. So he being asked to produce all documents related to his brother. Another individual is his brother—in—law. I am not 100 percent sure which name that is. I think it might be Glen Brevlin, but I

would have to confirm that, your Honor. There should be some subject matter limitation beyond all documents relating to this whole laundry list of organizations and individuals. Cohn, Swift and Rask had a role as a funder, but they also had other roles. Same with Rain Forrest Action Network. Same with all these entities.

THE COURT: I must tell you this is not an objection that is included in or statement of position here, but what about it, Mr. Mastro?

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, two specific individuals he mentioned are funders in the litigation.

THE COURT: No. I took the point to be it is one thing to ask for all documents relating to financial support or investment or offer financial in support of litigation by A, B, C and D. It is another thing to ask for all documents that relate to A, B, C and D.

MR. WERDEGAR: Exactly, your Honor.

THE COURT: For example, he said a copy for his brother's birth certificate is called for.

MR. MASTRO: I would add relating in any way to the Chevron litigations. So we will have an elimination of the brother's birth certificate.

THE COURT: So you want to say all documents related to A, the Chevron litigations, and B any person?

MR. MASTRO: Exactly.

THE COURT: Does that solve your problem?

MR. WERDEGAR: Yes, your Honor.

MR. VESELKA: It has to meet both parts.

THE COURT: That's right. That's right. No. 28.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I think this is taking care by the time limitation.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. VESELKA: The time part of it has been resolved, your Honor. It also goes to an issue that it is requesting all documents related to these accounts which would be documents — not just documents sufficient to show the payments, which identify and produce any documents with regard to payments but we don't think we should have to provide identifying information with the bank accounts themselves.

MR. WERDEGAR: May I add to this? This is one that there is a grouping of them. Once we resolve this one, I think we'll resolve one way or another a group. We have offered to produce documents to show any and all payments to Mr. Cabrera and his team, the Lago Agrio court, other members of the judiciary, the Republic of Ecuador, payments that relate to their allegations of misconduct. The question as to these requests is whether they are entitled to all documents regarding these accounts such they can see all transactions that took — financial transactions that took place on the plaintiff's side be it to pay something entirely innocuous, the

water vendor, to pay other types of vendors or support or bills that are not alleged to be improper in any way in this case and do they get that full scope of financial discovery or should be limited in some sense to the kinds of payments that our clients are being accused of having been improper and we think it should be the latter.

MR. MASTRO: So, your Honor, this is really the question, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34 and 35, these are all the various bank accounts or account information relating the heart of how the scheme was carried out. This is the accounts that we used — the secret accounts to pay off Cabrera and other accounts to pay off Cabrera and his team. These are from Banco Pichincha. They are from Chase where Donziger maintained multiple accounts and would move accounts around like a shell game. They are from Selva Viva accounts, which was the front organization where they funneled money through to Cabrera separate from his secret accounts. The Kohn funding, which was used to go into those accounts, including the secret Cabrera account, and payments were made out of those.

Now, your Honor, when you look at the scheme to suggest that they should be able to decide which of the items should be revealed out of those bank accounts is like asking the wolf to decide which of the hens has to be killed. The fact of the matter --

THE COURT: Wolves usually do make that decision.

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MR. MASTRO: I understand, your Honor. Your Honor, we're talking about a complex fraud scheme where Donziger would literally get money into his Chase accounts -- he had one listed as Ecuador and then he had one listed as his first bank account and then his personal account and he had seven, eight of these accounts and then he would funnel money. Sometimes he would pay Yanza out of his personal account. Sometimes he would he pay for Yanza out of the Ecuador account. Money would come in and out in patterns that we could only discern when we work with forensic accounts to go through those bank records, the bank records for Banco Pichincha. That is where the secret account was. Their words, not mine. Their secret account was to pay Cabrera. Banco Pichincha was also where there was Selva They have the Selva Viva records. Chase is Viva accounts. where Donziger had his accounts. And then there is the Kohn bank accounts where they would go for Joe Kohn and Joe Kohn was clearly being directed from his office to send money to our secret account.

So therefore you have to follow the money. That is how you follow the money. They can't dictate which of those payments came out. They are going to — their clients are the ones who are accused of these fraudulent transactions and these crimes. We have to see the accounts to put it together.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

MR. MASTRO: 81P. This is all documents relating to

the Cabrera or the. 1

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THE COURT:

81?

MR. MASTRO: 81P. That is on page 15. Your Honor, I think this is about the financial support for Cabrera. It was being asked to financially support it. So this is a key element of the Cabrera fund, the payments and the financing.

THE COURT: Well, I have read Mr. Donziger's position here and I don't understand it.

MR. WERDEGAR: Well, your Honor, this was originally a -- well, P was a part of a multi, multi subpart request about Cabrera and the only piece of that --

THE COURT: Everything in this case is.

MR. WERDEGAR: And the only piece of that multi prong request that we objected to was P, which related to basic communications with funders or potential funders and it was tied up with the same concern we had about their entitlement to take broad ranging discovery, which has been addressed. So I think this was resolved on your prior rulings, your Honor. That was the basis for the objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

(Continued on next page)

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THE COURT: Thank you. Overruled.

MR. MASTRO: Next, your Honor, I think you can take as group 115, 116, 117 and 118. That's on pages 16 through 18.

> THE COURT: The cutting up of the file.

MR. MASTRO: Yes. How the -- my was cut-up, obviously, it goes to the operation of the enterprise motive, how they were divying the pie. Also, how they are involved in secreting or selling assets to further the scheme.

And I have to say, your Honor, on 116 goes to Donziger's allegation in particular. So you know the ringleader of conspiracy. And 118 goes to not simply the concept of creating a trust to determine offshore trust, determine how to wide the pie. It's also the documents relating to the trust issue go pivotally to the ghostwriting of the judgment because we have, as your Honor knows, internal documents, Fajardo's e-mail where elements of that e-mail exact wording from that e-mail misquoting a case misciting that case, misciting other cases that have nothing to do with trust and then some of the very words of his analysis showing up, all of those elements showing up word-for-word in the judgment, yet no where in the record anywhere, anywhere is that sequence or that case cited.

THE COURT: What's that got to do with the trust? MR. MASTRO: It has to do, your Honor, the issues relating to creating a trust, the judgment creates a trust.

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THE COURT: Oh, I see. You are saying the piece of the Fajardo document that winds up in the decision relates to a trust.

MR. MASTRO: Correct. That e-mail is all about how a trust should be created, yet it was never in the record before or briefed in any way and it shows up in the judgment in all those material respects and, therefore, the trust issue is sort of a critical part.

THE COURT: I see. So, basically -- let me see if I understand. I am not sure I, if ever quite understood it this way before. You wind up with this 18 plus billion dollars judgment in Ecuador which says more or less that apart from some cut going to the lawyers, the money is to be paid into an Ecuadorian trust. Is that right so far?

MR. MASTRO: Not even. To be set up. They --THE COURT: OK. So to be paid into a trust of some unknown -- and not one that exists at the time.

MR. MASTRO: Correct.

THE COURT: And you're saying that at no point up until the moment this trust concept appears in the trial court's decision is there a word in the evidence anywhere or in the submissions to the court in Ecuador about the concept of the judgment being payable in whole or in part into a trust. Is that true?

MR. MASTRO: Before the opinion comes out creating --

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THE COURT: Before the opinion comes out.

MR. MASTRO: That's correct, your Honor. And I am told that the remediation position is supposed to be in a trust in Ecuador but they also talk in their documents a trust outside of Ecuador.

THE COURT: You are telling me that there is not a word about either piece, either of those trusts prior to the -in the record, prior to the decision coming down. Is that what you are saying?

MR. MASTRO: That is my understanding, your Honor.

MR. VESELKA: I am not in a position to agree.

THE COURT: Let me find out what I am being told here.

MR. MASTRO: That's my understanding, your Honor.

THE COURT: And then we have this Fajardo document talking about a trust shot through with misquotations and errors, you say.

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And then lo and behold, from the forehead of Zeus in the decision by the Ecuadorian judge, all of a sudden this concept of a trust to receive the proceeds appears and it is, at least in part in -- along with all the errors from the Fajardo document that was never in the record.

> MR. MASTRO: That's what I'm saying.

THE COURT: Now I understand. All right. Folks, now I understand why he wants this. What have you got to say?

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First all, your Honor, I am not in a MR. WERDEGAR: position to agree with or expressly disagree with anything he This is a new theory that wasn't something that we had back and forth about. This wasn't included in their so-called ghostwriting thing, so I want to check on --

THE COURT: Oh, no. It was -- I know that there was earlier on in conjunction with the motion for summary judgment a discussion about this Fajardo document and the fact that pieces of it suddenly appeared, though the Fajardo document never had been in the record in the judge's opinion. I think I remembered that accurately.

MR. WERDEGAR: You are correct about that, your Honor. But as to a basis to seek financial information about how the -- what I understand they're interested in is how the money that is to be paid to the lawyers is to be divided up, that piece of the analysis is new.

THE COURT: Well, but he -- all right. Stay with me because I am trying to get my arms around it. 118 is asking for documents concerning the concept of necessity or desirability or the creation of any trust to hold the proceeds. Including, but not limited to documents concerning the judgment trust discussed in the court decision and communications with the Court in Ecuador concerning the trust.

Now what he's getting at very directly here is ghostwriting. He is getting at the theory that this bright

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idea of a trust to hold the proceeds of judgment is a creation of the plaintiffs, the Ecuadorian plaintiffs, and that it is slipped, secretly, to the judge down there and that he buys it is hook, line and sinker and typographical errors and sticks it in the judgment. And I take it, Mr. Mastro, you're suggesting also that you anticipate that there are other documents which will show the motives for the trust, particularly, the offshore part of it, right?

MR. MASTRO: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: And am I correct in remembering that there's been something in the record in this case about limitations on either the amount or the nature of legal fees payable in Ecuador and a desire to keep judgment proceeds offshore so that the lawyers can cut up the pie in a way that would not be permissible if the money ever reached Ecuador, am I --

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. It's actually in the Invictus memo. It's proposed that such an offshore trust be set-up so that the funds can be divided in a way outside of the government of Ecuador and Ecuadorian law.

THE COURT: See, I remember all that and you know this case a whole lot better than I do, Mr. Werdegar. Am I off base? It seems to me it makes sense.

MR. VESELKA: If I may, your Honor. To the extent any of this as it pertains to the ghostwriting, it's applicable --

Argument

vis-a-vis ghostwriting. I think that's been resolved on other issues.

THE COURT: If and to the extent that's true then it's nothing to worry about.

MR. VESELKA: That would be the description of that document and I don't remember whether the issue of trust generically came up before that or not. I just don't remember. But the question here is also going to the account — to the extent it goes to the other items of analysis of the benefits of a trust, what kind of trust, this or that or the other that don't go to the documents that pertain to ghostwriting. The only one that would pertain to ghostwriting is the one that they've pointed out that's in there.

The other considerations such as the Invictus memo thinking about trust is the way to preserve the funds or remediation or some other things that were kicked around would not be necessarily ghostwriting. So as to — there's some part of this that wouldn't go to ghostwriting then the question is what's relevance and is all of that properly relevant and/or is it overly broad?

THE COURT: You want to respond to that, Mr. Mastro?

MR. MASTRO: Well, your Honor, I am just trying to

make sure that I have confirmed exactly the facts.

What I could tell your Honor is that the contents of the Fajardo, the content of a trust is something that may have

Argument

been mentioned in the record but the content of the Fajardo e-mail, the way he describes setting up the trust, the case he cites at all is not anywhere in the record. The content of the Fajardo e-mail and the way he describes the trust issue, quoting that case, citing that case and citing other cases is no where in the record anywhere and we have confirmation from a complete review of the record. And then what shows up in the judgment itself is not merely a reference to a trust. It is --

THE COURT: No. That's the whole thing with --

MR. MASTRO: Citing the case, the wrong citation, the other cases they don't and quoting from the Fajardo e-mail itself. So I don't want your Honor to think there is no reference in the trust.

THE COURT: All right. I appreciate the correction. So let's come back to the nub of the issue.

Counsel behind you are saying that the consequence of what they've agreed to and the rulings I've made, you are getting everything relating to the ghostwriting of the decision shorthand but we all know what we're talking about which would include the part of the decision relating to a trust.

Now, this request is a little bit broader than that.

MR. MASTRO: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: This request is going to documents they may have including documents that may never have been given to the judge about this idea of, well, maybe we should have a

Argument

trust or something like that.

Now, what's your argument as to relevance of that above and beyond the ghostwriting stuff?

MR. MASTRO: Because this is part of the operation of the scheme, your Honor. We expect there to be documentation relating to the trust about how they're going to divvy up the money, who is going to get money out of the trust, how it's going to be dispensed and operated, where it's going to be set up. This is in the nature of how they're allocating the judgment. This is an essential piece. Let's set up the trust, then we'll be able to control how we give divvy the money to ourselves and those we want to give money to. So it's equally relevant on those issues about operation of the enterprise, motive, etc.

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, again, we've agreed to produce the executed funding agreements which are going to provide them with information about who is entitled to a piece of it, provide them but the idea that — nothing I've heard Mr. Mastro as saying justifies getting into all aspects of how the litigation is financed and how the money is going to be allocated. If with the executed financing agreements is going to cover that and it's very intrusive discuss discovery that is going to involve a lot of logging. It's irrelevant.

THE COURT: The point that keeps occurring to me is this. My recollection and Mr. Mastro more or less confirmed it

all agree on that?

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and nobody disputed it, is that the judgment provides for a trust to receive proceeds and the trust either is to be -provides for more than one trust and at least one of the trusts either is required to be or may be offshore to Ecuador.

MR. VESELKA: Off the top of my head one is just not One at least in one part of the -- I thought it was specified. said to be an Ecuadorian trust.

THE COURT: OK. Well, now, so it's not specified. And given the fact that somebody went to the trouble of specifying that one was to be Ecuadorian and distinguishing the other is at least consistent with the view that there was a fair probability it would be offshore, reasonable inference?

MR. VESELKA: I'm not sure only because I can't remember if the nature of the second one came out of the appellate decision which is where I had some memory that the second trust came out of appellate decision. Or maybe it was more just the who was going to set it up or I may be confusing, greater detail that came out of the appellate decision rather than the trial decision.

THE COURT: Well --

MR. VESELKA: It was one of a series of possible inferences.

THE COURT: Divvy. OK. And am I right in thinking that if all the money went into Ecuador what the lawyers might

Argument

take out of this would be very different assuming Ecuadorian law applied than if a bunch of the money went into a trust outside of Ecuador?

MR. VESELKA: There are documents in the case that reflect legal questions as to -- that there my be some effect of that. I am not saying I know what the effect would be.

There are, certainly, documents that have been discovered and produced where that issue raised would it have some impact?

Divvy, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. And in a case in which Mr. Donziger and Mr. Fajardo are both the defendants and in which other lawyers are named as co-conspirators, though not defendants, why wouldn't it be extremely relevant to know whether and how they developed a strategy to keep a lot of the money outside of Ecuador in order to help themselves to big parts of it that they couldn't get in if it wound up in Ecuador all the while wrapping themselves in the Ecuadorian flag and the interests of the poor — people of the Rainforest.

Now, I don't mean to put down or to be derogatory in any way toward the people in the rainforest or to be in any way disrespectful. I am not.

MR. VESELKA: Thank you for that, your Honor.

THE COURT: I am just --

MR. VESELKA: I apologize for interrupting.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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The fact is there's a whole lot of rhetoric in this case. It has been for decades. And here you have the people who are perpetrating the rhetoric or using the rhetoric. And the theory is well, gee, they really were trying to structure this in a way to enrich themselves at the expense to people they were supposedly representing. And not only that — and I am not endorsing this as a matter of fact yet. I don't have enough evidence. But there's some evidence in what I take to be the plaintiff's theory. And not only that, they're slipping language to the judge. At least that's the hypothesis, haven't proven yet, to effectuate this result. Seems kind of relevant, doesn't it? I mean at least to the point that maybe they're entitled to take a look at it and see whether it's exactly what happened or totally baseless.

MR. VESELKA: I believe that the evidence as to whatever the lawyers are going to get having any interest, regardless, of how hard or less hard it would be to get it goes to motive. They can be shown to have motive. So the Court has raised motive as a basis for discovery so far today. Rather, there's more or less of it there vis-a-vis their clients that would not be vis-a-vis Chevron and it would not be -- This is not a case about neither defrauding the funders or defrauding the client.

THE COURT: So just assume hypothetically that there were evidence at trial in a case involving whether they

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defrauded the Court or were in collusion with the Court effectively to defraud Chevron that at the same time they were doing that they were effectively defrauding the clients or breaching duties owed to the clients to put it in what might even be more accurate terms. But, nonetheless, don't you think the second is relevant to whether the first happened? MR. VESELKA: I don't see where that's automatically so, no. THE COURT: I didn't say "automatically". I mean, if they were doing this to their clients doesn't it make it somewhat more probable that they were engaged in something deceitful vis-a-vis the Court and Chevron under 404(b) is doesn't it clearly come in in a criminal case? MR. VESELKA: If it's in a criminal case, obviously. THE COURT: Doesn't matter the rules same in and indeed it's more permissive, as I remember. MR. VESELKA: And I won't digress. We all agree that that's the way the law is supposed to be how in practice between criminal cases and civil cases. It is doesn't always work out that way. THE COURT: I'll tell you in a case about money rather than somebody's life or liberty, I think I'd be a little bit more restrictive in the case involving life or liberty. MR. VESELKA: And I understand that. My problem is

having been around in certain courts, not in New York, in

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Washington, some courts in regard to criminal cases it
sometimes becomes much less restrictive there than I can
sometimes bring in civil cases in times as a plaintiff's civil
lawyer than a civil lawyer. But I don't want to take that much
time on that, your Honor. But I don't think that how they
relate to their other counsel or the funders or their client is
that relevant. Potentially probative of a how they're
defrauding Chevron in light of the burden that is due because
it's going to involve so many other documents of drafts or
consideration beyond just the operative documents which all the
parties agree they should get.
THE COURT: Yeah, but I think you've gotten off the

subject of Request 118 and onto a somewhat different subject.

Overruled as to 118. Now, anything else on?

MR. MASTRO: Last one, your Honor, is 150.

THE COURT: 105?

MR. MASTRO: Divvy. It is related to some of the earlier requests, documents relating to Selva Viva and that's the organization through which they would funnel resources, make payments that were ordered by the Court to Cabrera and conduct many of their activities through that front in Ecuador that we say are part and parcel of the fraudulent scheme there.

> THE COURT: Isn't this redundant at this point?

MR. MASTRO: Sorry, your Honor?

Isn't it redundant of other requests? THE COURT:

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	MR.	MASTRO:	There's	definitely	overlap	of	other
requests							

THE COURT: So what, if any, area is not overlapping, please?

MR. MASTRO: Well, this would be broader than just the funding in solicitation documents. It would be other documents related to Selva Viva as well but if your Honor wanted to limit it, I understand.

MR. VESELKA: I don't see how it could be any broader than Donziger 25 all agreements relating to --

THE COURT: One is agreements. One is documents related to.

MR. MASTRO: It's really all documents related to Selva Viva including the funding and solicitation documents which your Honor had already ruled on. So we understand if your Honor thinks this would be redundant or too broad beyond the funding and solicitation documents which is the principal reason for wanting to have them.

THE COURT: Sustained. OK. I think that takes us to В4.

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. These are two related requests, your Honor. These are on pages 20 to 22. involves communications with foreign governments in connection with any -- to enforce the Lago Agrio judgment and I think your Honor previously ruled in the context of the scope or timeframe

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scope that that would be limited to Canada, Argentina and Brazil. So with that limitation, we ask your Honor to require production. We asked for broader but we understand your Honor's ruling. THE COURT: As limited any problems, gentlemen, beyond what we've already dealt with? MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, my only hesitation is and I just this is purely hypothetical I must admit but I don't know if there have been communications that by the rules or the nature of the proceedings any one of these jurisdictions are meant to be confidential communication. I just don't know. And so if there was an obligation to keep something confidential there I don't know how that would interface with your Honor's ruling here. THE COURT: Well, I'll worry about that if it happens. But let me ask you this, Mr. Mastro. Every single court file in these three other countries are communications with foreign governments, aren't they? MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we're not asking for official court filings that we have notice of. We're asking for other forms of communication. It's the same issue, red herring issue that they raised before.

THE COURT: Well, they didn't raise it. I raised it.

MR. MASTRO: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: Not trying to get in the spirit of fishing

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1 expedition. 2 MR. MASTRO: We're not asking for that, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: OK. So it excludes court filings, public 4 court filings, right, satisfactory? 5 MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. 6 THE COURT: OK. 7 MR. MASTRO: The second request here, your Honor, has to deal with documents relating to the Invictus memo and 8 9 communication to third parties regarding the Invictus memo 10 because that was used to shop around for financiers and investors like Burford and others. 11 12 THE COURT: I am inclined to sustain this objection. 13 Why shouldn't I? 14 MR. MASTRO: Well, your Honor, I think for the 15 fundamental reason that the Invictus memo lays out key elements of the extortion scheme and how they LAPS intends to use the 16 17 judgment in furtherance of extortion. Then we know that they 18 actually used it to try to solicit others to join the 19 conspiracy to invest in it. 20 THE COURT: I see your point. so your point is really not with respect to "A" but with respect to "B". 21

MR. MASTRO: Correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: In other words, you're saying that far from being some think piece like law firms do all the time, this was not some summer associate off in a library filling his

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time with useless occupation. This was, in fact, a key part of the scheme. And moreover, they were selling interest in the lawsuit on the theory that the odds are that they could create so much trouble for Chevron by forcing it to litigate simultaneously all over the word that sooner or later Chevron would buy piece without regard to the merits of the underlying situation.

MR. MASTRO: Correct, your Honor. And we know they shopped to Burford and others.

THE COURT: Gentlemen?

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, with respect to "B" to the extent that the Invictus memo was sent to a third party, that was not part of a privileged communication. I think we would agree to produce that and then I guess if it's a matter of communications that are this memo was being passed from one law firm to another or from a law firm from someone within a common interest or the like and I think that potentially even sharing it with investors there's case law regarding that, that that would be a protected communication but beyond privilege.

THE COURT: We'll see whether it is or not but I do remember once at least three maybe four decades ago having somebody explain to me, a layperson I must confess, that there was really no difficulty fixing prices in the United States as long as the lawyer for Company A called the lawyer for Company B, no problem. Privileged. So it's not always that simple.

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MR. WERDEGAR: Understood, your Honor, and I didn't mean to imply that it was. But I think that if the focus here is on "B" and it's subject to our searches what we believe to be genuine claims of privilege, I think that universe of communication could be very small in any event. Well, I thought that too. So the objection is sustained as to Part A and overruled as to Part B.

OK. We're done with B4 I think. Right?

MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Moving right along. B5.

MR. MASTRO: B5 three requests, your Honor, related to the Pressure Campaign, 131, 139 and 140. I can go through them quickly. They all relate to aspects of the Pressure Campaign to try and put pressure on Chevron to settle. The first request, 131, deals with the use of NGOs like Amazon Watch and others.

Your Honor, I think we have addressed the defendants' issue here. We provided them yesterday with a list of NGOs consistent with what we did at your Honor's direction with Patton Boggs. So they have a list of specific group of NGOs who are covered and their NGOs who have relationship with the defendants. So, that's an essential part of their pressure campaign to use the supposedly not-for-profit groups that they were in some cases funding.

THE COURT: OK. So, we've dealt with the time period

fine.

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already. You've got a list instead of an open-ended question. 1 Donziger previously had agreed to produce subject, to produce 2 3 this material subject to the time period issue. What's left? 4 MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, I think the issue is very 5 narrow one at this point and it's really our view is these are 6 all phrased again as these all documents related to and 7 related, of course, being any possible connection. We've tried to negotiate to have this be the communication that they're 8 9 talking about and documents discussing those communications to 10 try and at least somehow narrow the realm of this. So it's not 11 including every possible internal document or e-mail related 12 again to those organizations what's related to as defined as 13 broadly as you can imagine. 14 MR. MASTRO: Actually, it's relating to, regarding 15 Chevron or the Chevron litigation. So it's already been built 16 into the requirement. 17 THE COURT: Isn't the phone bill that reflects a call 18 in which such a communication took place a document related to such a communication? 19 20 MR. MASTRO: Exactly, your Honor. 21 MR. WERDEGAR: Well, your Honor, that's a fair point 22 that we're, obviously, not looking just for that. 23 THE COURT: So fix this. 24 MR. MASTRO: OK. We should be able to fix it just

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MR. VESELKA: Our suggestion was that it be communications or documents discussing communications is what we had suggested is reflected on here, your Honor.

(Pause)

MR. MASTRO: We should be able to work that out. just wanted to point out that this is about communications with NGOs and also their own documents about affecting their Pressure Campaign strategies through the use of NGOs. So it covers both communications with NGOs and Pressure Campaign to use NGOs.

THE COURT: Well, I am reasonably confident that you can work out some language on this.

MR. MASTRO: Understood, your Honor.

Your Honor, 139, again, part of the Pressure Campaign are documents related to contemplated rational communications with Chevron expert witnesses. Now this is a pretty limited to universe, your Honor. Since they wouldn't ordinarily be communicating with our expert witnesses but in this extraordinary case there are actually lawyers for the plaintiff's side who wrote threatening letters to our experts and they've used that as part and put them out publicly to try to create pressure on Chevron and on those experts. I am talking, specifically, your Honor, about Mr. Page who worked with Mr. Donziger as a lawyer, an associate of Mr. Donziger's, writing letters to three Chevron experts, Macky, Henshy and

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Alvarez and copying their academic deans to try and create a And there may be other instances. I think they would scandal. be very limited but highly probative, not only the question of Pressure Campaign but also the question of witness intimidation and tampering.

MR. VESELKA: We've not objected, provided any documents that are communications directly with any of their It's the fact of the breadth of going to relate to contemplated or actual. So any document about contemplating about -- when there was none, we think is overbroad. And any document, for example, that Mr. Page sent this letter, so I am supposed to produce back to them Mr. Mastro's letter to me accusing me of engaging in unprofessional conduct because of Mr. Page's having done that, then our letter responding back to him on that. I think that's far afield.

THE COURT: Well, I am sure Mr. Mastro is not looking for that and would readily agree to exclude from the scope of this request communications between Chevron as lawyers on one hand and the Ecuadorian plaintiffs or Mr. Donziger and their lawyers on the other. That's not what they're talking about. And I am sure he'll give it to you in writing, right, Mr. Mastro?

> That's correct, your Honor. MR. MASTRO:

OK. So I read the business with Mr. Page. THE COURT: And I think, particularly, in light of the business with

Mr. Page and also the business, the testimony of Charles
Kambacker they're going to get this and I think everybody ought
to be extremely sensitive to the witness tampering issue, if
you get my drift.

MR. VESELKA: We always are.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, the last of these on the Pressure Campaign are documents relating to submissions to various international agencies including the American Commission on Human Rights. Part of the scheme has been to try and generate pressure on Chevron through getting these intergovernmental organizations to feeding them false information and trying to get them to say something on the issue to embarrass Chevron. So this is one where --

THE COURT: Isn't this a case where at least for starters it would not -- it would suffice to get the communications first if there are any and then if there's some reason to go further, go further?

MR. VESELKA: That's what we had offered.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we're willing to do that and on the basis that if we feel there's a basis there to find out more, we'll come back to your Honor.

THE COURT: Right. And I understand a trust from defendants that if after getting what they're offering you feel you want to go back and get communications relating to the communications or documents relating to the communications,

1 we're not going to have an argument that the last date we're asking for documents with December 1st on that one point alone. 2 3 MR. WERDEGAR: Understood, your Honor. 4 MR. VESELKA: That's consistent with an agreement 5 we've already worked out as to the whole bunch of our documents 6 we'll present to you as you asked to give you the agreements. 7 We've already work out that process is what we -- now. THE COURT: OK. 8 9 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, actually, Donziger's counsel 10 had agreed to produce documents of that request. It was just a 11 LAPS. He probably doesn't have any. I am being 12 THE COURT: 13 facetious. 14 MR. MASTRO: We only have one more, your Honor. I thought we were done. 15 THE COURT: 16 MR. MASTRO: So close. B7 it really is just --17 THE COURT: B7? 18 MR. MASTRO: It relates to obstruction and witness 19 tampering and it's point "H" that appears in request 158 20 through 61. Again, it has to do again with Mr. Page and we 21 want documents relating to communications with him concerning 22 his deposition and production of documents in the 1782 action. 23 In light of the role that he played in pressuring Chevron 24 expert witnesses and he's represented by LAPS counsel at that

1782 proceeding. And we would like to get those documents as

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well that go to the heart of his collusion with the LAPS in Donziger and what they've done to sort of obstruct the discovery there and here.

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, we've use the word "fishing expedition" a few times today but this truly is getting pretty far afield and Chevron has had every opportunity. The 1782 proceeding is ongoing. If they have concerns they can bring up in that proceeding with the judge who is presiding over the discovery from Mr. Page in connection with this proceeding.

THE COURT: I thought that matter was concluded.

MR. MASTRO: Actually, what happened, your Honor, was there was a production that Mr. Page and we think it will be illuminating to see the communications with defendants' counsel arrange a clawback because Count Nine was dismissed. So we are still litigating there. He's actual actually effected the obstruction his materials would be used out of that proceeding. And he's the one whose been sending these missives to our own witnesses that intending to intimidate them. So we really want to find out how it came about Page was working with the LAPS counsel as his own counsel has affected obstruction there.

MR. WERDEGAR: Your Honor, to call this obstruction he's been litigating an issue in the District of Maryland. Page and his counsel won on appeal before the D.C. Circuit. say is a winning on appeal is somehow obstruction of justice if really unfair. In any event, it's an ongoing proceeding. They

Argument

can take this up with the judge down there. This seems like it's trying to turn the defense of this case into another subject for discovery. It is snowballing on its own.

MR. MASTRO: They actually didn't win a D.C. appeal. Your Honor, it was because Count Nine was dismissed.

THE COURT: The last time I checked appeals from Maryland went to the Fourth Circuit.

MR. MASTRO: Correct, your Honor.

They agreed to this on every other witness, your Honor, except Mr. Page because Mr. Page has played a unique henchman role here. That's why they don't want to give as to Page when they have been willing to give as to every other witness.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled. OK. That takes care of this.

Now, have you a whole, not a big number but a number of points to come back to me on. One is Request 83. With respect to the time period, you are going to look at carve-outs for items discussed on the record. With respect to the 98 and 108 there's an open issue on 121 according to my notes. You are going to exclude public filings on 119. It's limitation according to my notes on 131 and 139 and 140 was going to be modified. That's my list.

Does anybody have a different list?

MR. MASTRO: No. That is my list, your Honor and

1	there's really only one other outstanding issue in this regard
2	I think for today's purposes in terms of our motions to compel.
3	THE COURT: What's that?
4	MR. MASTRO: That is the continuing position of the
5	defendants that they don't intend to produce documents from
6	their co-counsel and agents in Ecuador.
7	THE COURT: I understand that point. I'll issue a
8	decision on that.
9	MR. MASTRO: Thank you, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: OK.
11	MR. VESELKA: I apologize, your Honor. I am just not
12	as can you give me that? I'll be able to get it off
13	THE COURT: Yeah, Mr. Mastro has it.
14	So I would like to have when we meet tomorrow a
15	supplement to your joint report making all the appropriate
16	modifications. And to the extent you are still in
17	disagreement, I hope there aren't any but any disagreements on
18	these open issues from today and we'll get that all wrapped up.
19	Now, if I'm not mistaken, we are now at a point where
20	all outstanding objections, save privilege, have been resolved
21	to the document requests to the non Stratus defendants. Is
22	that correct?
23	MR. MASTRO: Divvy, your Honor.
24	MR. VESELKA: So those that were served before
0 F	Narrankar 20th and Taranka

November 29th and I can't --

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	THE GUILLE
1	THE COURT: Well, the ones
2	MR. VESELKA: The ones that you set for a hearing
3	today.
4	THE COURT: Yeah, the ones affected by motion to
5	compel number 608 on the docket.
6	MR. VESELKA: Yes, your Honor.
7	THE COURT: OK. Therefore, the time has come to start
8	gathering the documents, folks. I understand we're going to
9	have a privilege log time has come to start preparing the
10	privilege log and
11	MR. VESELKA: I apologize, your Honor. The parties
12	have worked out how they propose timing and potential protocol
13	that we'd like to present with regard to the privilege log that
14	we need to try to finalize and present.
15	THE COURT: All right. Well, are you going to be in a
16	position to do that tomorrow?
17	MR. VESELKA: That was what our objectives were that
18	we sort of got sidetracked yesterday and prepared for these
19	things to deal with the Court's ruling and as I've described
20	them so.
21	THE COURT: Well, let's see if we can do it any way.
22	You know if you can't, you can't. But I would much prefer and
23	I do not intend to lose entirely the next couple of weeks,
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notwithstanding, the holidays. I mean I understand everybody

wants to take some time and relax over the holidays and  $\ensuremath{\text{I}}$  am

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all for it but this going to have to move forward and I will
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      have that in mind when I talk about the schedule. This has
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      been dragging long enough and I set a schedule that I thought
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      was realistic and it is still my intention to meet it.
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               OK. See you in the morning, 9:30.
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               (Adjourned to Friday, December 21, 201 at 9:30 a.m.)
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